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GLOUCESTER
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Public Health Department

For the Year

1953

M. L. SUTCLIFFE

T.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



W. R. WHEELER,
SEVERNSIDE PRESS, NEWNHAM, GLOS.

Rural District Council of Gloucester

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Hygiene Conditions and Vital Statistics of the District for the year 1953.

It includes the report of the Sanitary Inspectors and is compiled to conform with Articles 6 (3) and 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and it incorporates the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular, 1/54, dated 12th January, 1954.

In accordance with paragraph 10 of the above circular the distribution of this report is a wide one and includes :—

The Ministry of Health.

The County Medical Officer of Health.

The Ministry of Food.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The health of the District has been good during the year. The birth rate is above that for England and Wales which is satisfactory, but the corrected death rate has risen from 10.4 in 1952 to 15.31 in 1953. This is due to the alteration by the Registrar General in assessing deaths. For instance, the deaths in the County Mental Hospital, the three County hostels at Eastington and Westbury-on-Severn and the Gloucester City Hostel at Minsterworth, are mainly considered to be deaths in the Rural District although deaths in these Institutions cannot possibly be considered a criterion of the health of the District, as most of the inmates of these institutions are old or sick people who have never previously lived in the District.

It is very satisfactory to note the low infantile mortality rate

and also to note that there have been no deaths of mothers in child birth since 1949.

During the year, there has been, according to the Registrar General, a drop of 940 in the population. He informs me that there was quite a large increase in the civilian population, but that this was more than off-set by a drop in the non-civilian element.

The general environmental conditions of the population, e.g., housing, water supplies, sewerage, etc., show steady improvement, the housing progress having been exceptionally good during the year. These are fully dealt with in the report.

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council and the Public Health Committee for the co-operation and assistance they give to the Public Health Department and also to record the assistance of the Council's staff, mentioning especially the Sanitary Inspectors whose work comprises the major part of this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

MAURICE L. SUTCLIFFE,

May, 1954.

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Staff of the District.

- M. L. SUTCLIFFE, T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.M., Medical Officer of Health. Medical Officer of Health to the Tewkesbury Borough, Gloucester Rural and Newent Rural Joint M.O.H. Committee, and County Divisional Medical Officer of Health for No. 5 Division (Gloucester Area Health Sub-Committee).
- O. M. HALE, C.R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
- S. W. D. HARRIS, C.R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
- J. E. DAVIES, C.R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and other Foods. (Resigned 31.12.1953.)
- P. J. GILES, Clerk (Part-time).

Statistics and Social Conditions of the District.

Area (in acres) : 70,852.

Population (Registrar General's estimated Home Population mid 1953) : 37,430. (This figure includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the District).

Number of Inhabited Houses (December 31st, 1953), according to rate books : 9,259.

Rateable Value (December 31st, 1953) : £222,720.

Sum represented by a penny rate (March, 1953) : £844 18s. 3d.

Industry in the District.

The main industries in the District are those of agriculture and in connection with aircraft and aircraft components construction.

There is very little unemployment in the District ; in fact, the difficulty in the District is in obtaining sufficient labour. As a result certain urgent works, such as building construction, are unavoidably held up.

Adoptive Legislation in force in the District.

Public Health Act 1925 (part ii, Sections 13, 14, 26 and 29).

Slaughter of Animals Act 1933, Section 1.

Byelaws as to :—

1. Building Byelaws. Public Health Act, 1936. (Adopted 31.7.53).
2. Streets (adopted 1.4.37).
3. Tents, Vans and similar structures (adopted 1.9.38).
4. Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air (adopted 28.8.50).

Vital Statistics.

These statistics give particulars as to the births and deaths in the District, together with certain rates which are compared, where possible, with those for England and Wales.

A detailed list of the cause of death will be found in Table 32.

Table 1. Infantile Births and Deaths.

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Combined Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live Births	250	295	545	15	15	30	575
Still Births	4	7	11	—	1	1	12
INFANT							
Deaths							
(a) 0-4 weeks	3	4	7	—	—	—	7
(b) 4 wks.- 1 yr.	1	3	4	—	—	—	4

Table 2. Deaths.

Total Deaths	Male	Female	Total
	267	295	562

Table 3. Birth and Death Rates.

	Gloucester Rural District	England and Wales
Crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.36	} 15.5
*Corrected Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.97	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births ...	20.44	22.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	15.01	} 11.4
*Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population	15.31	
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births	19.1	26.8
Death Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live births	20.18	} Not available
Death Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	—	
Death Rate from Puerperal Causes per 1,000 total births	—	
		0.76

*NOTE.—The corrected Birth and Death Rates are obtained by multiplying the Crude Rates by the factors 1.04 and 1.02 respectively. These factors are supplied by the Registrar General and serve to make the Crude Rates for the District comparable with the Rates for the country as a whole, or with the rates of any other area, whose Rates have been similarly modified.

**GENERAL PROVISION
OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT.**

Laboratory Facilities.

The examination of pathological specimens, and the analyses of milk and ice cream samples, etc., are carried out at the laboratory

of the Gloucester Royal Hospital, under the Medical Research Council scheme. (There is no charge for this work).

Water and sewage analyses, taken by this Department, are carried out by the Council's Analysts, Messrs. Ellis & Turner, Public Analysts, Gloucester.

Water analyses of the Gloucester Corporation water supplies are carried out by the Corporation Analyst.

Hospitals.

The Council have no responsibility for arranging hospital treatment, except with regard to old people in need of care and attention and dealt with under the National Assistance Acts.

Infectious disease cases are admitted to Gloucester City Isolation Hospital at Over, which is administered by the Gloucester, Stroud and Forest Management Committee.

Child Welfare Centres.

These Centres are under the general administration of the Area Health Sub-Committee of the County Council, but as this Committee is composed of members of this Council together with members of Tewkesbury Borough and Newent Rural District Council, it is felt that the following particulars of the work done by the Centres in the District are of interest.

A new Child Welfare Centre was opened at Hucclecote in April 1953. It serves the parishes of Barnwood and Hucclecote and the whole District is now served by these Centres.

The valuable work done at these Centres is shown in Table 4 which is compiled from attendance figures submitted to the Divisional Health Office. Very many thanks are due to the Voluntary Committees and helpers, and they can certainly derive great satisfaction from the results of their labours.

Table 4.

Centre	No. of sessions in 1953	No. of first attendances		Total No. of attendances		
		Under 1	Over 1	Under 1	Over 1	Total
Ashleworth ...	24	35	17	209	365	574
Brockworth ...	24	70	41	555	685	1240
Churchdown ...	28	118	38	706	397	1103
Eastington ...	24	14	1	205	327	532
Frampton ...	24	18	8	183	161	344
Hucclecote ...	16	32	46	194	244	438
Longlevens ...	26	78	22	742	360	1102
Minsterworth ...	12	34	11	201	364	565
Norton ...	23	37	11	260	370	630
Quedgeley ...	24	43	13	370	516	886
Upton St. Leonards	17	11	3	82	154	236
Total ...	242	490	211	3707	3943	7650

Home Help Service.

This service is administered by the Area Health Sub-Committee of the County Council.

The following types of cases are assisted and the figures on 31st December, 1953, were :—

Maternity cases	..	..	..	5
General sickness	..	..	..	12
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	9
Chronic sick or old age	..	..	..	44
Total	..	..	..	70

This total of 70 compares with a total of 75 in December, 1952. The scheme is very popular and it undoubtedly means that many of the cases cared for are able to remain in their own homes instead of having to be sent to hospitals or institutions. This applies specially to cases of chronic sickness and old age.

There were, on 31st December 1953, 73 home helps in the District of which 69 were part-time and 4 on a regular wage.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supplies.

MAIN SUPPLIES IN THE DISTRICT.

GLOUCESTER CORPORATION WATERWORKS.

In accordance with the Gloucester Corporation Water Act, 1945, the Corporation lays mains as required by this Council, subject to sanction for major extensions being given by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the County Council for the purpose of loans and grants.

EXTENSIONS DURING 1953 :

Brockworth	..	..	1242 yards.
Churchdown	..	..	955 „
Frampton-on-Severn	..	..	848 „
Fretherne-with-Saul	..	..	100 „
Hardwicke	..	..	211 „
Highnam	..	..	209 „
Longlevens	..	..	922 „
Whitminster	..	..	131 „
Total			2.6 miles

EXTENSIONS AUTHORISED BY THE COUNCIL :

Ashleworth	..	..	1820 yards.
Brockworth	..	..	302 „
Haresfield	..	..	1020 „
Minsterworth	..	..	383 „
Westbury-on-Severn	..	..	490 „
Total			2.3 miles

WATER SUPPLIES ARE OBTAINED FROM :

- i. Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board reservoir at Churchdown where the supply is obtained from the River Severn with purification works at Tewkesbury. The capacity of this reservoir is 6,000,000 gallons and additional storage is under consideration.
- ii. Witcombe reservoir.
- iii. Two pumping stations in the Newent Rural District.

All supplies are sterilised, and as will be seen from Table 5 are perfectly satisfactory both bacteriologically and chemically. The water supplies from the Newent pumping stations are, however, very hard.

STROUD DISTRICT WATER BOARD.

The parish of Eastington and a few houses in Frocester are supplied with water from this source, and all analyses of this supply were satisfactory. (See Table 5).

FROCESTER ESTATE SUPPLY.

This supplies almost the whole village and a sample taken during the year was satisfactory both bacteriologically and chemically.

CHELTENHAM CORPORATION WATERWORKS.

Supplies from this source come from the River Severn at Tewkesbury, via the Joint Water Board reservoir at Churchdown. EXTENSIONS DURING 1953 :

Forthampton	..	..	73 yards.
Tirley	..	..	715 „
			<hr/>
			$\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

EXTENSIONS AUTHORISED BY THE COUNCIL :

Nil.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL SUPPLY.

This supplies a number of houses in the parishes of Standish and Moreton Valence. The water is obtained from hill-side springs and is stored in small reservoirs prior to distribution.

Two samples taken by this Department were poor, but later samples taken by the County Council were satisfactory.

NEWNHAM WATERWORKS.

This supply has not been used since the Gloucester Corporation water supplies became available in January, 1948.

WELL SUPPLIES.

Wells in the District are nearly all of the surface well type and being shallow are very liable to sewage pollution, especially as where they occur there are no proper main sewage disposal arrangements.

It will be seen from Table 5 that only five samples out of thirty taken were satisfactory, and it is strongly advised that all well supplies are boiled before being used for drinking purposes.

Bacteriological and Chemical Analyses of Water Supplies serving the District.

Table 5.

Source of Supply	Total No. of Analyses	Bacteriological		Chemical	
		Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board	203	118	—	85	—
Stroud District Water Board	11	10	—	1	—
Frocester Estate ...	2	1	—	1	—
Gloucestershire C.C. ...	2	—	1	—	1
Wells, etc.	30	3	16	2	9

I have to acknowledge with thanks the reports on the Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board and the Stroud Water Board supplies, which are sent to me by the courtesy of the City Water Engineer and the Stroud Water Board's Engineer respectively. The other analyses are carried out by the Council's analyst. Table 6 is submitted in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 1/54 and shews the number of private houses and population with main water supplies available.

During the year over three miles of new main was laid and 853 more houses were connected to main water supplies. These are very satisfactory figures and show steady improvement.

In addition to private houses with main supplies, main water is also available for the hospitals, R.A.F. stations, hostels, residential schools and ex-service camps in the District.

Shortage of Water Supplies.

No major complaints of well water shortage were received and this is to be expected, owing to the increase of main water supplies in the District.

Main Water Supplies in the District showing the Number of Houses and Population Served.
Table 6.

Parish.	Main Water Supply.	Main Supply in House.	Pop.	Stand Pipes Main	No. of Houses	Pop.
Arlingham	Glos. Corporation	58	236	1	6	24
Ashleworth	"	35	143	—	—	—
Barnwood	"	258	1049	—	—	—
Brockworth	"	972	3951	2	11	45
Brookthorpe	"	66	269	1	15	61
Chaceley	Chelt. Corporation	5	21	—	—	—
Churchdown	Glos. Corporation	1322	5373	—	—	—
Down Hatherley	"	6	25	—	—	—
	Chelt. Corporation	61	248	—	—	—
Eastington	Stroud District W.B.	360	1463	—	—	—
Elmore	Glos. Corporation	42	171	—	—	—
Forthampton	Chelt. Corporation	41	167	—	—	—
Frampton	Glos. Corporation	158	643	3	21	85
Fretherne-with-Saul	"	125	508	—	—	—
Frocester	Stroud District W.B.	8	33	—	—	—
	Private Estate	46	187	—	—	—
Hardwicke	Glos. Corporation	165	671	1	15	61
Harescombe	"	13	53	—	—	—
Haresfield	"	9	37	—	—	—
Hasfield	Chelt. Corporation	15	61	—	—	—
Hempsted	Glos. Corporation	124	504	—	—	—
Highnam	"	79	321	—	—	—
Hucclecote	"	682	2772	—	—	—
Longford	"	224	911	—	—	—
Longlevens	"	1003	4077	—	—	—
Longney	"	61	248	—	—	—
Maisemore	"	114	464	—	—	—
Minsterworth	"	94	382	—	—	—
Moreton Valence	"	63	256	1	3	12
	Glos. County Council	1	4	—	—	—
Newnham	Glos. Corporation	267	1085	1	8	33
Norton	Chelt. Corporation	47	191	—	—	—
Quedgeley	Glos. Corporation	183	744	2	25	102
Sandhurst	"	78	317	—	—	—
Standish	"	3	12	—	—	—
	Stroud District W.B.	2	8	—	—	—
	Glos. County Council	70	285	1	2	8
Tirley	Chelt. Corporation	27	110	—	—	—
	Glos. Corporation	1	4	—	—	—
Twigworth	"	40	163	—	—	—
Upton St. Leonards	"	148	602	1	12	49
Westbury	"	126	512	—	—	—
Whitminster	"	82	334	2	12	49
	Glos. County Council	9	37	—	—	—
Total		7293	29653	16	130	529

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND REFUSE COLLECTION.

REPORT BY THE SURVEYOR :—

(1) Refuse Collection.

I am able to report that in spite of increasing difficulty in serving the steadily increasing population the Refuse Collection organisation is operating efficiently. The complaints received have been relatively few and, as in the past, mainly expressing a desire that the bins should be collected from the rear of the premises. With this in mind a series of time checks have been made in the eastern parishes during the past year from which it appears that to adopt the more elaborate method would take four to five times as long as at present. It would be necessary, of course, to increase and possibly entirely reorganise the transport facilities. Above all the labour force would have to be considerably augmented and this at the present time is utterly impossible. The Council has a standing application with the Ministry of Labour but recruitment from this source is practically nil and at times the service is only maintained by bringing in keymen from the sewerage section of the organisation.

It should be noted that the large proportion of local authorities adopt the method operating in this district and in fact, as reported in the National Press, there is a tendency for some Council's to abandon the more elaborate procedure and collect from the entrance gates of properties in an endeavour to affect savings in cost and man-power.

It should not be imagined from the foregoing observations that the Council's method is inflexible : in cases of illness, old age, etc., the collector in charge had discretionary power to assist the house-holder as far as reasonably practicable.

Tipping is still carried out at Arlingham, Frampton-on-Severn and Sandhurst and now that paper is again a saleable commodity there is less of this waste in evidence on the tips which are consequently looking more presentable. The revival of interest in salvaged paper has only recently become apparent and, therefore, it is not possible to give any estimation of the financial benefit the Council will receive from the sale of this commodity but I am hopeful that over a full year it may prove to be an appreciable asset.

The vehicles, after nearly six years in commission, continue to give excellent service, mechanical break-downs have been

negligible, operation costs reasonable and there have been no serious accidents.

(2) Drainage and Sewerage.

During the year the population of the district has continued to increase with a corresponding increase of the Council's responsibilities in the maintenance and improvement of existing sewerage systems. Also the number of local disposal plants in connection with housing schemes has increased and now number 13 ; 8 of which are mechanically operated. All of them are serviced by the staff from Longford and results are extremely gratifying.

Regarding the main works I am still very concerned regarding Eastington and it is to be hoped that the Ministry of Housing and Local Government will favourably consider the pending application for a reconsideration of a main drainage scheme for the Parish. The need for up-to-date sewerage in the Parishes of Frampton-on-Severn and Fretherne-with-Saul is equally apparent and here again it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the scheme, already prepared, can be implemented.

The behaviour of the main works at Longford continues to be most satisfactory in spite of the fact that the flow is now far above the estimated maximum, due to the rapid increase in population. The River Board officials have expressed their high opinion of the uniformly high standard of the effluent, which in my opinion is attributable to:—

1. The sound design of the scheme by your Consultants.
2. The efficiency of the machinery supplied by the plant manufacturers.
- and 3. The excellence of the supervision. Regarding this factor I must again pay tribute to the conscientiousness of the staff at Longford.

In my last report I made reference to the national problem common to all sewerage works in consequence of the domestic use of detergents. The evidence of this is visually apparent at the works but I am glad to report that so far it has been possible to deal with this matter satisfactorily and there is no sign of any adverse effect on the effluent which continues to satisfy the 8th Report of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal.

During the year much more has been done in the way of servicing and repairing main sewers than in past years. It has also been possible to carry out one or two minor extensions, e.g., Vicarage Lane and it is hoped that it will be possible to continue this parochial improvement and expansion in the future.

H. F. FREEMAN, Surveyor.

Drainage and Sewerage in Areas without Main Sewers.

This remains, as stated in my previous Annual Reports very unsatisfactory. Sewage disposal is on the 'conservancy' system which means that every house tries to deal with its own sewage. This is not so bad where the houses are isolated, but where they are grouped in small villages, notably in the south of the District, sewage, practically or entirely without treatment finds its way into adjacent sewer ditches which have become nothing but open septic tanks. Conditions in some of these villages are as bad as, or worse, than they were many years ago, and owing to these conditions, modern improvements such as W.C.'s and baths are not practicable. The only solution to these problems is the provision of main sewage disposal.

There are about 16 miles of sewer ditches in the District, most of them being in the southern parishes lying to the east of the River Severn. The Council employs a full-time workman to shred and clean these ditches, and he keeps them as satisfactorily as possible, dealing with complaints as they arise.

During the year the following small sewer extensions were carried out :—

- i. Vicarage Lane, Brockworth.
- ii. Green Street, Brockworth.
- iii. Passage Road, Saul.

The following schemes are in hand :—

- i. Extension of main sewer in Cheltenham Road East,
Churchdown.
- ii. Extension of main sewer in Hempsted Lane.

Pollution of Rivers, Streams, etc.

The River Severn Board, an Authority created under the River Boards Act 1948, is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act of 1876.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

A summary of the work carried out by the Public Health Department is tabulated below :—

Table 7.

	No. of Inspections	Notices served.		Defects remedied after notice.	
		Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Dwelling houses ...	473	47	1	36	—
Milk and Dairies	142	18	—	16	—
Factories, etc. ...	200	19	—	13	—
Bakehouses ...	25	—	—	—	—
Food Premises ...	412	11	—	10	—
Slaughterhouses ...	18	2	—	2	—
Water Supplies ...	452	27	—	23	—
Drainage and Sewerage	535	46	—	37	—
Infectious Disease ...	98	Disinfection carried out when necessary			
Pests ...	1854	72	—	69	—
Miscellaneous ...	366	9	—	9	—
Total ...	4575	251	1	215	—

The total of 4,575 inspections shows the amount and varied scope of the Sanitary Inspectors' duties.

Shops Act, 1950.

This Council is responsible for the provisions of the Act as far as it relates to the general health conditions of the shop workers. 53 inspections were carried out and six defects remedied by informal action.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

There is one satisfactory shop dealing with cage birds which is licenced in the District.

Offensive Trades.

Under the Public Health Act 1936 (Section 107) the only designated offensive trades are two Knacker's Yards situated at Sandhurst and Longlevens well away from human habitation.

57 inspections were carried out during the year and the only trouble was slight rat infestation in one which was dealt with.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Acts, 1928-1936.

107 licences were issued during the year for the storage of petroleum spirit, and 1 for the storage of calcium carbide.

Outworkers.

Only 2 notifications of outworkers were received and 3 visits were made. Working conditions were satisfactory.

Caravans and Camping.

There are 4 licenced caravan sites in the District, and during the year 26 licences were issued for individual caravans.

The demand for caravan licences is undoubtedly dropping and there are ample vacancies on the licenced caravan sites.

Ex-Service Camps occupied by Council Tenants.

The following camps are occupied by Council tenants:—

Table 8.

Camp	Parish	No. of families	SERVICES			
			Water	Lighting	Refuse Removal	Latrines
i. Belmont	Upton St. Leonards	14	Main	E.L.	Yes	W.C.'s
ii. Moreton Valence ..	Haresfield	32	"	"	"	"
iii. Brockworth	Brockworth	24	"	"	"	"
iv. West Camp	Churchdown	10	"	"	"	"
v. Kings Orchard	Churchdown	17	"	"	"	"
vi. Dinglewell	Hucclecote	1	"	"	"	"
Total ..		98				

The services provided are good, but the condition of the huts is deteriorating.

Four camps were closed during the year and this included three with bucket latrines. 114 huts were demolished, making a total of 219 demolished up to 31st December, 1953. This progress may be considered exceedingly satisfactory.

Canal Boats Acts and Regulations 1877-1936.

The Gloucester Port Health Authority is the Registration Authority and carries out the necessary duties.

This Council contributes 22 per cent of the administrative cost.

Smoke Abatement.

During the year plans were passed for a smoke eliminating

plant at the Brockworth Engineering Company's factory.

Complaints were received with regard to a smoke and grit nuisance from a factory in the south of the District and this is being dealt with by the firm's engineers.

Swimming Facilities.

There are no public swimming baths in the District, but considerable use is made of the River Severn, especially at Wainlode Hill and Rodley Sands. One cannot recommend the river for bathing purposes owing to the impurities poured into it from towns on its banks above this District.

The new sewage works under construction at Gloucester and Tewkesbury should much reduce the pollution of the river in its flow through this District.

Disinfestation (Bed Bugs, etc.).

Three infested houses were reported and were disinfested by this Department with gammexane smoke.

Lindane-pyrethrum was successfully used in one infestation of food premises.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

REPORT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

The Council's rodent control scheme has worked satisfactorily during the year. Table 9 shows a reduction in the number of inspections and treatments of Council property, due primarily to the removal of ex-service hutments which were very liable to infestation.

Contracts for the treatment of business premises have increased and represent almost the maximum which can be efficiently serviced under the present scheme.

Mr. F. Greenwood succeeded Mr. F. Evans as rodent operator on 7th October, 1953, and has completed an approved course of training.

During the year the following work was carried out :—

Table 9.				Inspections.	Treatments.
Private dwellings	...	...	...	1223	198
Council houses and hutments	...	...	...	173	39
Farms	...	...	...	123	*
Business premises	...	...	...	274	75
Sewers	...	...	...	18	5
Refuse tips	...	...	...	43	17
Total				1854	334

*Carried out by G.A.E.C. or private contractor.

Details of work carried out on Sewers and Refuse Tips.

Table 10.

Sewer	Action Taken			Result
Barnwood & Brockworth	Test baited and treated— March and September			Satisfactory
Trunk Sewer	...	...	...	Clear
Longlevens, Longford & Churchdown	...	...	...	Clear
Newnham	...	...	...	Satisfactory
Longford Disposal Works	Prebaited and poisoned— January, July & September			Satisfactory

Table 11.

Refuse Tip.	Action Taken			Result
Walham	Satisfactory
Frampton-on-Severn	Satisfactory
Frampton No. 2	Clear
Arlingham	Clear

S. W. D. HARRIS, Sanitary Inspector.

SCHOOLS.

Hygiene defects are noted at school medical inspections and reported to the County Medical Officer of Health. Unfortunately these are not uncommon in the more rural schools.

In 1929 I reported as follows to my then Council and the same remarks still hold good :—

“ In some country schools, the offices, for example, are very inferior to those used by the children in their own homes. Naturally, this suggests to the child that what is good enough for the Education Committee is good enough for it, and so, instead of trying to improve its own conditions, hygienically, it is quite satisfied with things as they are. Similarly with washing facilities, which are as a rule even more primitive than in the children's homes. Ultimately, of course, this lack of cleanliness and tidiness leads to physical defects ; but these are so insidious that their onset is unnoticed.”

The following improvements have been carried out during 1953 or are in view:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| i. Longney School. | New water closets have replaced bucket latrines. |
| ii. Haresfield School. | W.C.'s are under consideration and it is proposed to connect up sewerage with sewage disposal plant for the new Council houses. |
| iii. Whitminster School. | The provision of a sanitary block is in the Education Committee's programme 1954-1955. |
| iv. Brockworth C.E. School. | This school has been provided with main water, so now all the schools in the District have main supplies. |
| v. Minsterworth School. | A scheme for conversion of the bucket latrines to water closets is well advanced, but difficulties are being encountered in connection with the cost. |

Table 12. Water Supplies and Latrine Accommodation in Schools.

School	Water Supply	Remarks re Water Supply	Type of Latrine
Arlingham	Main	Gloucester Corporation ..	Bucket
Ashleworth	"	" " " " ..	"
Barnwood	"	" " " " ..	W.C.'s
Brockworth	"	" " " " ..	"
C. of E.		(Connected to main 5.1.54.)	Bucket
Brockworth, C.	"	" " " " ..	W.C.'s
Churchdown	"	" " " " ..	"
Down			
Hatherley	"	Cheltenham Corporation ..	Bucket
Eastington	"	Stroud District Water Board ..	W.C.'s
Elmore	"	Gloucester Corporation ..	Bucket
Frampton	"	" " " " ..	"
Hardwicke	"	" " " " ..	"
Haresfield	"	Private Main Supply ..	"
Hempsted	"	Gloucester Corporation ..	"
Highnam	"	" " " " ..	Privy
Hucclecote	"	" " " " ..	W.C.'s
Longlevens (P)	"	" " " " ..	"
Longlevens (S)	"	" " " " ..	"
Longney	"	" " " " ..	"
Maisemore	"	" " " " ..	"
Minsterworth	"	" " " " ..	Bucket
Newnham	"	" " " " ..	W.C.'s
Norton	"	" " " " ..	Bucket
Quedgeley	"	" " " " ..	W.C.'s
Sandhurst	"	" " " " ..	Bucket
Saul	"	" " " " ..	"
Standish	"	Gloucestershire County Council	W.C.'s
Tirley	"	Cheltenham Corporation ..	E.C.'s
Twigworth	"	Gloucester Corporation ..	W.C.'s
Upton St.			
Leonards	"	" " " " ..	"
Westbury	"	" " " " ..	"
Walmore Hill	"	" " " " ..	Bucket
Whitminster	"	" " " " ..	"

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

By this Council :

Brockworth					
Moorfield	..	..	S.G.S.	254	} For Key workers.
Pound Farm	..	..	S.G.S.	22	
Eastington	..	..	Traditional	2	
Hardwicke	..	..	Unity	14	
Longlevens	..	..	Unity	102	
Quedgeley	..	..	Traditional	6	
Upton St. Leonards..	..	..	Traditional	8	
Gloucestershire County Council					
Police and Staff	..	..	..	..	12
Air Ministry	..	..	..	..	214
Private Enterprise	..	..	..	..	78
Total					712

The number of dwelling-houses owned by the Council at 31.12.53 was 1,314. This figure includes 310 ex-MAP bungalows.

Five houses are still requisitioned, a reduction of five on the previous year.

For particulars of Ex-Service camps occupied by Council tenants see Table 8.

In this connection it is anticipated in early 1954 the Council will have received sufficient specially allocated houses to enable them to re-house all camp dwellers in the District.

During 1953 no Council houses were sold to the tenants.

Houses under construction or contracts let :—

Brockworth			
Moorfield	..	S.G.S.	112
Pound Farm	..	S.G.S.	112
Parsonage Farm		Unity Flats	8
		Unity Bungalows	2
Eastington	..	Traditional	18
Forthampton	..	Traditional	4
Fretherne-with-Saul		Traditional	8
Hardwicke	..	Unity	16
Haresfield	..	Traditional	12
Longlevens	..	Unity	40
Maisemore	..	Traditional	4
Sandhurst	..	Traditional	6
Tirley	..	Woolaway	14
Total			356

Sanction has been given by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the erection of the following houses :—

Churchdown			
Melville Road	..	Traditional Flats	10
The Plocks	..	Traditional	2
Hucclecote			
Larkhay Road Estate		Unity	106
		Unity Flats	12
Elmgrove Road		Unity	2
Longlevens	..	Unity	6
Quedgeley	..	Traditional Flats	24
Total			162

HOUSING PROGRESS IN 1953.

Progress has been very spectacular, with a total of 712 new houses erected during the year. The previous largest number was in 1938 when 297 houses were erected, and to show the improvement during the year, it is pointed out that during the eight post war years 1945-1952, a total of only 811 houses were erected.

The programme for 1954 is also very encouraging. One result of the improving housing conditions is that the Council's waiting list is now 1,024 which is less than half the figure at the end of 1952.

Having shown the bright side of the picture, I feel I must draw attention to the need for re-housing occupants of the totally unfit

dwelling houses in the District. In the Rural Housing Survey carried out by the Council in 1945-46 789 houses were found to be totally unfit and only suitable for demolition. This figure has undoubtedly increased in the last eight years. In view of the Ministry's desire to have the problem of slum and unfit houses dealt with by the Local Authorities as a matter of urgency, it is hoped that the Council will now be able to erect houses with the definite intention of re-housing occupants of this type of house.

1. Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year.

(a)	(i)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	339
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	473
(b)	(i)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 etc.	5
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	5
(c)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. (This number is in addition to those previously reported).	7
(d)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	231

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

(a)	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	36
-----	---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(a)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	—
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
	(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	47

(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By Owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	—
(c) Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 138 and the Water Act, 1945 Section 30	
(i) Number of houses in which a main water supply was provided after service of formal notices	
(a) By Owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(d) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	3
(ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order.	—
(e) Proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 and Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.	
(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	—

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

No detailed survey of overcrowding is possible, or indeed would be of any value, so long as this Council is building houses up to its permitted capacity. Taking into consideration the great increase in new house construction, it appears obvious that overcrowding in the District is being reduced.

National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47).

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

No formal action to remove old people in need of care and attention to hospitals or residential homes was necessary during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

In Ministry of Health Circular 1/54 a request was made that the Public Health Department includes a detailed report on food premises in the District. Table 13 gives the particulars asked for.

Table 13.

Type of Business	Total Number	No. of Inspections	Remarks
Cafes and Canteens	89	132	This includes school canteens.
Grocery and Provision shops	70	84	This includes sweet shops and chemists.
Ice Cream Vendors	58	72	Registered under S.14 Food and Drugs Act, 1938. All Ice Cream sold in the district is pre-packed.
Butchers Shops	13	36	Four shops registered under S.14 Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Sausage making.
Fishmongers ...	5	16	This includes fried and wet fish.
Bakehouses ...	10	25	These, with a few exceptions are small, and fall short of up-to-date hygiene standards.
Licensed Premises	59	63	Considerable improvements have been carried out, and the owners are anxious to co-operate with our requirements.
Dairies	15	78	Registered under Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949.
Wholesale Premises (Food Manufacture)	2	9	Registered under S.14 Food & Drugs Act, 1938.
Total ...	321	515	

Generally speaking, the standards of the food premises mentioned in Table 13 are very good, and the fact that less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of food per inhabitant per year has had to be condemned, shows that the quality of food on sale is excellent. Disposal of condemned food is a very minor matter and is dealt with by incineration or burial.

Milk Supplies.

Very considerable amounts of milk are produced in the District, and there are between 400—500 dairy farms. Most of the milk is consumed outside the District. The bulk of this milk is either pasteurised in the City of Gloucester for local consumption or processed at Messrs. Cadbury's factory at Frampton-on-Severn.

The general supervision of dairy farm premises and milk production is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Council have powers under Regulation 20 of the Milk & Dairies Regulations 1949, with regard to the spread of infectious disease by milk. No action was necessary during the year.

The Council is responsible for registration and licence as shewn

in Tables 14 and 15 and for retail milk sampling as shewn in Table 16.

Table 14. Issue of Licences for Milk Dealers.

Classification of Milk	Dealers' Licences	Supplementary Licences
Accredited	2	—
Tuberculin Tested	12	2
Pasteurised	6	3
Sterilised	—	—
Non-designated	—	—

NOTE.—Supplementary licences are issued to dealers who distribute milk from premises situated outside the District.

Table 15. Retail Milk Sampling.

Nature of Test	Results of Examination	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Coliform or plate count (cleanliness) ...	9	2
Methylene blue (keeping quality) ...	13	—
Biological (presence of Tb., etc.) ...	2	—
Phosphatase (efficiency of pasteurisation)	2	—

Table 16. Milk Registrations.

No. of milk distributors registered	21
No. of dairy premises registered (other than dairy farms)	14

Anthrax Order, 1938.

Thirty-three suspected cases in cattle were notified during the year, but only two were confirmed. Men in contact with these cases were warned to take the necessary precautions and obtain medical advice.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

No cases occurred during the year.

Swine Fever Order.

No cases were notified during the year.

Bakehouses.

There are now only ten bakehouses in the District, a reduction of two on last year. This is because the small old-fashioned rural

bakehouse cannot compete either financially or structurally with large modern ones with low over-head costs. One cannot regret this, because the small rural bakehouse is often unsatisfactory according to hygiene requirements of the present day.

The bakehouses at present in use are :—

Arlingham	..	1	Churchdown	1	Eastington	1	
Frampton	..	1	Highnam	1	Newnham	1	
Quedgeley	..	1	Saul	..	1	Westbury	2

Hygiene in Food Shops.

Shop-keepers are provided with notices requesting customers not to bring their dogs into food shops. These are appreciated by the shopkeepers and undoubtedly have a good effect.

Slaughtering of Home-Fattened Pigs.

This Department inspects carcasses on request and 22 inspections were carried out. About 40 lb. of offal was condemned during the year.

MEAT.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924-1948.

Slaughterhouses.

In 1939 there were 20 private licenced or registered slaughter houses in the District, but on the outbreak of War these were compulsorily closed and the slaughter of animals for the District was centralised at Ministry of Food slaughterhouses in Gloucester, Ebley and Cinderford. This was a definite step forward in the hygiene of slaughtering and enabled 100 per cent of carcasses to be inspected.

There are now 12 licenced slaughterhouses in the District and in view of the coming dissolution of the Ministry of Food, there is quite a possibility that private efforts will be made to bring some of these into use, although their standards are not likely to be satisfactory without major alterations and improvements. The whole question of slaughtering in the future is however very much in the air at present.

Transport and Handling of Meat.

Meat from the above centralised slaughterhouses is transported

to butchers by contractors employed by the Ministry of Food. The vehicles are periodically inspected and no complaints were received during the year.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1938.

39 slaughtermen are licenced in the District.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Condemnation of Foodstuffs.

This Department is notified when shops, canteens and individuals suspect that articles of food are unfit for human consumption. Table 17 shows the articles of food condemned during the year.

Table 17.

Article	Non-Preserved lbs.	Preserved, tinned, etc. lbs.
Meat	313	243
Fish	12	—
Milk	—	10
Butter	—	—
Cheese	7	—
Eggs	32	—
Flour and Cereals	8	—
Jam and Fruit	75	147
Vegetables	10	51
Miscellaneous	—	32
Total	457 lbs.	483 lbs.

The total weight of just under half a ton of food condemned during the year may be considered very satisfactory as it comes to about a third of an ounce per head of population.

Ice Cream.

No ice cream is manufactured in the District. There are 53 licenced retailers, an increase of two on 1952. The ice cream sold is pre-packed and manufactured by wholesalers outside the District. Five samples were taken during the year and all were satisfactory. The premises where ice cream is sold, are regularly inspected. One licence was issued for the manufacture of ice lollies.

Adulteration.

The relevant sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are administered by the County Council.

Administration of the Factories Act, 1937 and 1948.

Table 18.

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number of premises in Register	Number of in- spections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prose- cuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by L.A.'s	29	55	5	—
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	94	129	14	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers) ..	10	16	—	—
Total	133	200	19	—

Table 19.

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases where defects were found.				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M.I.	by H.M.I.	
Want of Cleanliness(S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temp.(S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate vent. (S.4)	4	4	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Latrines (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	8	7	—	2	—
(c) not sep. for sexes	1	—	—	1	—
Other offences (not including Homework)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15	13	—	4	—

Table 20.

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No.out-workers in Aug. list as reqd.	No. of cases of default in sending lists	No.prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Cases of work in Unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel (making)	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Tables 29 to 31 show the incidence of notifiable infectious disease during the year divided into parishes and age groups. Of the 719 cases notified, 577 were measles, of which there was a considerable amount during the year.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Tables 22 to 24 give details as to Diphtheria immunisation which have been obtained from the County Public Health Depart-

ment, as they are of interest to this Council.

There have been no cases of diphtheria in the District since 1951.

Small Pox and Typhoid.

No suspected typhoid or small pox contacts were notified during the year.

Infantile Paralysis (Acute Polio-Myelitis).

Five cases were notified during the year, only one of which had any paralysis. There were no deaths.

Food Poisoning.

No cases were notified during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOLS.

Table 21 shows the incidence of infectious disease according to weekly returns submitted during term times by Head-teachers.

The figures cannot be considered absolutely accurate as many cases are reported on hearsay. The table is of interest as it shows the incidence of chicken pox and mumps which are not notifiable by General Practitioners.

Table 21.

School	Average No. on Register	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox	Mumps	Flu
Arlingham	40	—	—	16	—	—	—
Ashleworth	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barnwood	262	—	30	3	2	—	—
Brockworth C. of E.	22	—	9	6	—	—	1
Brockworth Council ...	260	4	34	3	—	6	7
Churchdown Village ...	380	3	5	2	42	3	—
Churchdown Parton Road	302	4	4	—	6	1	2
Down Hatherley	65	—	3	—	—	—	—
Eastington	122	—	—	—	—	7	—
Elmore	38	—	1	7	—	—	4
Frampton-on-Severn	88	1	—	—	3	5	5
Hardwicke	76	—	5	—	27	—	—
Haresfield	78	—	22	1	—	—	11
Hempsted	46	—	—	—	1	5	—
Highnam	37	—	—	2	—	—	—
Hucclecote	206	—	14	—	12	—	1
Longlevens (P.)	656	—	43	1	32	13	—
Longlevens (Sec.)	606	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longey	32	—	15	—	8	—	3
Maisemore	37	—	—	4	9	—	5
Minsterworth	41	—	1	—	3	1	10
Newnham	151	—	8	—	—	2	—
Norton	28	2	—	—	—	—	6
Quedgeley	332	1	2	1	7	25	—
Sandhurst	52	1	23	9	—	3	—
Saul, C. of E.	83	—	—	1	—	—	—
Standish	12	—	—	2	—	—	—
Tirley	50	—	—	—	—	—	2
Twigworth	72	—	2	1	—	—	20
Upton St. Leonards	90	—	—	3	—	—	—
Westbury-on-Severn	61	—	4	—	1	—	22
Walmore Hill	53	—	20	1	9	—	4
Whitminster	61	—	20	—	2	1	—
Total	4458	16	265	63	164	72	103

In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Memorandum issued by the Ministries of Health and Education, it was not considered necessary to close any schools because of Infectious Disease.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Table 22. Child Population immunised during 1953.

Number of children who completed a full course of immunisation during 1953	Age at date of final injection.		Total under 15 years
	0-5 years	5-14 years	
During half-year ending 30.6.53 ...	195	21	216
During half-year ending 31.12.53 ...	155	48	203
TOTAL	350	69	419

Table 23. Child Population receiving a maintenance dose during 1953 (i.e., a re-inforcing dose a few years after the primary immunisation).

During half-year ending 30.6.53	441
During half year ending 31.12.53	152
Total	593

Table 24. Diphtheria notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation (Children under 15 years only).

Notifications.		Deaths.	
Cases notified	Cases Immunised	Immunised	Not Immunised
—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Table 25 shows the additions to the Tuberculosis Register during the year and is divided into 'new cases,' i.e., cases first diagnosed whilst living in the District, and 'in-transfer cases,' i.e., cases of notified tuberculosis who have come to live in the District.

Table 25. New, In-Transfer Cases and Deaths in 1953.

Age	NEW CASES				IN-TRANSFERS				Total	DEATHS			
	Pulm.		Non-Pulm.		Pulm.		Non-Pulm.			Pulm.		Non-Pulm.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
1—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 +	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5 +	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
10 +	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
15 +	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
20 +	5	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
25 +	1	4	...	...	5	3	...	...	13	...	1	...	...
35 +	1	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	8	1	1	...	...
45 +	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...
55 +	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...
65 +	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Age N.K.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	13	11	4	1	13	9	...	...	51	5	3	...	...

Table 26. Cases on the Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December for the last three years.

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Per 1,000 Population	
	M	F	M	F		District	County
1951	97	77	14	24	212	5.7	7.9
1952	109	94	13	27	243	6.3	8.2
1953	104	90	10	16	220	5.8	8.6

Table 27. New, In-Transfer Cases and Deaths in the last three years.

Year	NEW & IN-TRANSFER CASES				Total	DEATHS				Total
	Pulm.		Non-Pulm.			Pulm.		Non-Pulm.		
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
1951	27	26	8	3	64	7	6	2	2	17
1952	28	29	4	9	70	4	2	—	—	6
1953	26	20	4	1	51	5	3	—	—	8

**Table 28. Cases on the Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December, 1953
By Age Groups.**

Age	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
1—	—	—	—	—	—
1 +	1	—	1	—	2
5 +	2	3	2	4	11
10 +	2	2	1	1	6
15 +	2	7	1	2	12
20 +	15	11	1	1	28
25 +	14	18	1	1	34
30 +	12	17	—	2	31
35 +	10	13	2	1	26
40 +	10	6	—	2	18
45 +	11	4	—	1	16
50 +	11	4	—	—	15
55 +	5	2	—	—	7
60 +	9	3	1	1	14
Total	104	90	10	16	220

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 (SECTION 172).

No action was necessary under the above Regulations and Act.

Re-Housing of Tuberculosis Cases.

On 31st December, 1953, there were 220 cases of notified tuberculosis in the District of which 51 were living in Council houses. The number in Council houses is an increase of 10 on the previous year and this is largely due to the assistance of the Tenants Selection Sub-Committee following adverse reports on housing received from this Department.

Good housing is a long-term policy with regard to the eradication of tuberculosis. To a considerable extent it helps towards the cure of the disease, but even more important is the fact that it reduces the likelihood of household contacts becoming infected.

Tuberculosis After Care.

An After Care Committee was formed in 1950 to assist tuberculosis cases in the combined area of Tewkesbury, Gloucester Rural

and Newent Rural Districts. It is purely voluntary, except for a grant of £5 per annum for stationery and postage from the County Council. Financially thanks to voluntary subscriptions, etc., the Committee is in quite a good position and so far, no case deserving assistance has been refused.

The total number of cases of tuberculosis in the area served by the Committee is 296.

Table 29.

Notification of Infectious Diseases by Parishes

(SOUTHERN AREA)

Infectious Diseases		Arlingham	Eastington	Elmore	Frampton-on-Severn	Fretherne-with-Saul	Frocester	Hardwicke	Haresfield	Longney	Minsterworth	Moreton Valence	Newnham-on-Severn	Standish	Westbury-on-Severn	Whitminster	Total
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	21
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles (excl. G.M.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Pneumonia (prim. or Flu.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Non-P.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Encephalitis (Inf.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Encephalitis (Post. Inf.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophth. Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para-typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria (Contr. E. W.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	9	5	16	2	3	3	6	4	10	6	22	20	1	16	25	148

Table 31. Notification of Infectious Diseases in 1953 by Age Groups

Disease	0 +	1 +	3 +	5 +	10 +	15 +	25 +	45 +	65 +	Age N.K.	Total
Scarlet Fever	...	1	6	23	4	2	...	...	...	...	36
Whooping Cough	...	18	16	26	...	...	...	...	1	1	64
Diphtheria
Measles (excl. G.M.)	16	93	148	280	16	6	7	3	2	6	577
Ac. Pneumonia (prim. or Flu.)	...	2	...	1	...	2	4	3	2	...	14
Meningococcal Infection
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Non-P.)	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	4
Ac. Encephalitis (Inf.)
Ac. Encephalitis (Post Inf.)
Dysentery	5	1	3	2	2	2	...	...	15
Ophth. Neonatorum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2	...	...	...	3
Small Pox
Para-typhoid Fever
Enteric Fever
Food Poisoning
Erysipelas	1	...	1	2	...	4
Malaria (Contr. E. W.)
Total	19	114	176	331	23	17	16	9	7	7	719

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT IN 1953.

Table 30 gives the causes of death in the District in accordance with the abbreviated list of 36 groups of the World Health Organisation Nomenclature Regulations, 1948.

Table 32.

CAUSES OF DEATH					Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	5	2
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	2	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	—	—
10.*	(Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	7	7
11.	(" " lung, bronchus	...	...	...	11	—
12.	(" " breast	...	...	...	—	6
13.	(" " uterus	...	...	...	—	3
14.	(Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	21	16
15.	(Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	1	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	3	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	32	47
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	26	21
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	3	4
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	77	104
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	9	7
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	6	5
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	5	19
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	21	14
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	4	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	1	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	—	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	1	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	3	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	2	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	13	24
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	7	—
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	5	2
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	2	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	—	—
TOTAL					267	295

Explanatory Note.

* Neoplasm—Cancer.

